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UZBEK INDUSTRIAL SHOW PROGRESS IN 1948

REPORT ON ECONOMIC SITUATION IN UZBEKISTAN -- Pravda Vostoka, No 42,
2 Mar 49

It was reported at the Tenth Party Congress of the KP(b)Uzbekistan that the prewar production level was exceeded 1½ times in 1948. Compared with 1940, labor efficiency increased 62 percent and the amount of electrical power equipment used by each worker increased 2.8 percent. Uzbek industry saved over 170 million rubles in 1948. The production level of the Five-Year Plan was fulfilled in 3 years for petroleum, mining, and cement production. The "Krasnyy Dvigatel'" Plant, "Kinap" Plant, car-borundum plant, electrotechnical plant, Katta-Kurgan Oil Plant, and others fulfilled the Five-Year Plan.

The work of machine-building plants in Uzbekistan is still on a low level as far as advanced working methods and technological processes are concerned. As a result of slow mechanization, two thirds of the workers are engaged in manual labor. A number of plants constantly lack skilled workers. All of this results in insufficient production of new machinery for agriculture, irrigation, and reclamation. The "Chirchikseilmash" Plant fulfilled the 1948 plan only 67 percent.

Production of mineral fertilizers and pest poisons for use in agriculture has developed greatly in Uzbek SSR. The Electrochemical Combine imeni Stalin was put into operation at the end of 1940 and enlarged during the war. The Kokand Superphosphate Plant and the Kuvasay Chemical Plant were built. Preparations are being made for building a superphosphate plant at Samarland. The Five-Year Plan for reconstruction and development of the USSR national economy provides for a further expansion of the Chirchik Electrochemical Combine, and construction of the Uch-Kurgan Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant.

The fuel industry, that is, petroleum and coal mining, has developed rapidly during the postwar years. Eighty oil wells have been drilled.

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which made it possible to open up the rich "Palvantes" and "Yuzhnyy Alamyshik" Oil Fields and to begin exploitation of three new oil fields. The Vannovskiy Petroleum-Processing Plant grew into a large enterprise in a short time. Petroleum output in 1948 increased almost 9 times over that of 1940.

All facts indicate that Uzbek petroleum industry has great possibilities for future development. Petroleum has been found in the Fergana Valley, in the Tashkent region, and in the southern regions of the Republic. The immediate problem is to solve the "Bol'shaya Neft'" problem in Uzbekistan and to turn the republic into one of the most important petroleum regions of the country.

Before 1940, there was no coal industry in Uzbekistan. This industry developed during the war. At present, Angren is a large industrial center, operating five mines. However, operation of these coal mines is very unsatisfactory. The "Uzbekugol'" Trust has not organized complete mechanical operation of the mines.

Production of cement during 1948 increased 22 percent over the prewar level. A new cement plant was built in Angren. Production of asbestos-cement pipes and slate has been started, and a glass plant is being built.

The production of bricks, tiles, and other construction materials, has not yet reached a satisfactory level. Production of fired bricks is below prewar level and production of ceramic tiles is only 17 percent of the prewar output.

Railroad transport in Uzbekistan is in a very poor condition. The Tashkent Railroad System does not fulfill its freight transport plan. The entire operation of the railroad is unsatisfactory. New railroad lines should be built from Tashkent to Fridonovo and Tashkent to Chirchik. The Tashkent-Chirchik and Tashkent-Yangl'yul' sectors should be electrified as soon as possible. Construction of the railroad to Khorezm must be completed within a short time. This railroad will radically influence the development of national economy in the Khorezm Oblast and the Kara-Kalpak ASSR.

Automobile highways are badly in need of repairs and not enough new roads are being built to meet transport requirements. Air transport has greatly developed in the last few years. Air routes in 1948 increased almost 3 times, freight transport 7 times, and passenger transport 3 times over prewar years. The population has become accustomed to air-transport facilities. Aviation is also important for agriculture.

UZBEK 1948 PLAN ALMOST FULFILLED -- Stalinakoye Znamya, No 17, 26 Jan 49

The Statistics Administration Uzbek SSR reports that Uzbek industry fulfilled the 1948 gross production plan 98 percent, including 103 percent by enterprises subordinate to union industries, and 95 percent by enterprises subordinate to union-republic, republic, and local industries. The fourth-quarter 1948 gross production plan was fulfilled 100.3 percent, including 101 percent by enterprises subordinate to union industries, and 99.6 percent by enterprises subordinate to union-republic, republic and local industries. The volume of gross production in 1948 was 113 percent as compared with 1947, including 121 percent for enterprises subordinate to union industries and 106 percent for enterprises subordinate to union-republic, republic and local industries.

The 1948 gross-production plan was fulfilled by individual ministries, trusts, and enterprises as follows:

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	Fulfillment of 48 Plan (%)	48 in % of 47
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Union Enterprises and TrustsMinistry of Electric Power Plants

"Uzbekenergo" Rayon Administration	107	102
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Ministry of Petroleum Industry

"Bredazneft'" (Central Asia Petroleum) Association	107	130
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"Voroshilovneft'" Trust	99	125
Kokand Power Machinery Plant	95	99

Ministry of Coal Industry

"Uzbekugol'" Trust	105	2.7 times
Plant imeni Il'ich	102	129

Ministry of Chemical Industry

Chirchik Electrochemical Combine	111	140
Kokand Superphosphate Plant	74	128
Kuvasay Chemical Plant	130	160

Ministry of Metallurgical Industry

Uzbek Metallurgical Plant	109	155
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Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building

"Tashtekstil'mash" (Tashkent Textile Machinery) Plant	104	168
"Bredazkhimmash" (Central Asia Chemical Machinery) Plant	67	92

Ministry of Agricultural Machine-Building

"Tashsel'mash" (Tashkent Agricultural Machinery) Plant imeni Voroshilov	106	138
"Uzbeksel'mash" (Uzbek Agricultural Machinery) Plant imeni Frunze	103	120
"Chirchiksel'mash" (Chirchik Agricultural Machinery) Plant	67	110

Ministry of Heavy Machine-Building

"Pod'yemnik" Plant	94	104
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Ministry of Construction and Road Machine-Building

Excavator Plant	102	173
"Strommashina" (Construction Machinery) Plant	100	126

Ministry of Automobile and Tractor Industry

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	Fulfillment of 48 Plan (%)	48 in % of 47
"Krasnyy Dvigatel'" Plant	119	110
"Sharikopodshipnik" (Ball Bearings) Plant	125	103
Ministry of Machine-Tool Building		
Abrasives Plant	124	121
Carborundum Plant	117	118
Instrument Plant	104	137
Ministry of Construction Materials Industry		
Khvassy Cement Plant	108	113
Khilkovskiy Cement Plant	100.3	144
Slate Plant	123	173
Ministry of Textile Industry		
Tashkent Textile Combine	110	126
Fergana Textile Combine	115	127
Fergana Yarn and Fabric Factory	102	118
Ministry of Light Industry		
Stocking and Yarn Combine	95	157
Ministry of Gustatory Industry		
Champagne Wines Combine	128	131
Tea-compounding factory	101	116
Ministry of Food Industry		
Uzbek Sugar Beet Trust	104	113
Oil-extracting plant	111	123
Ministry of Transportation		
Plant imeni Kaganovich	94	119
Machine-building plant	96	85
Ministry of Cinematography		
"Kinap" Plant	120	135
<u>Union-Republic and Republic Industry</u>		
Ministry of the Textile Industry, including:		
Cotton-ginning industry	100	104
Silk-processing industry	99	103
	109	113
Ministry of Light Industry, including:		
Shoe industry	103	107
Sewing industry	106	110
	102	106
Ministry of Food Industry, including:		
	103	126

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	<u>Fulfillment of 48 Plan (%)</u>	<u>48 in % of 47</u>
Oil manufacturing industry	100.2	113
Ministry of Gustatory Industry	102	102
Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry	101	110
Main Administration of Fish Industry, Soviet of Ministers Uzbek SSR	100.2	111
Ministry of Construction Materials Industry	110	122
Ministry of Local Industry	93	107
Administration of Trade Cooperatives, Soviet of Ministers Uzbek SSR	74	85
Soviet of Invalids Cooperatives	67	91

The 1948 plan for production of chief types of industrial goods was fulfilled as follows:

	<u>Fulfillment of 48 Plan (%)</u>	<u>48 in % of 47</u>
Coal	103	250
Petroleum	105	131
Electric power (by "Uzbekenergo")	107	101
Steel (by Uzbek Metallurgical Plant)	105	146
Rolled iron	105	191
Ringspinning frames	129	200
Fly frames	67	240
Linters	100	113
Sets of six brushless cotton gins	100	100
Carding machines	46	--
Excavators	101	187
Hoisting cranes	93	102
Tractor cotton-planting machines	70	185
"ED" cultivators	79	123
Mowing machines	93	189
Turning and separating machines (vorokhoochistitel')	109	92
Compressors	91	90
Centrifugal pumps	77	87
Vacuum pumps	69	88
Mine chutes	106	250
Saw frames	210	125
Ammonium nitrate	103	134
Superphosphate	69	148
Calcium arsenite	131	162
Cement	98	129
Fired brick	92	124
Lime	78	122
Cotton fiber	99	103
Raw silk	96	103
Cotton cloth	103	122
Silk cloth	91	102
Stockings and socks	75	142
Shoes	90	114

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	Fulfillment of 48 Plan (%)	48 in % of 47
Meat	110	114
Vegetable oil	99	112
Canned goods	118	125
Sugar	103	113
Alcohol	105	129
Soap	94	127

A total of 3,400,000 rubles worth of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machinery were produced in 1948 according to the plan for decentralized production.

The Tashkent Railroad System fulfilled the 1948 plan for loading 99.7 percent, including 84 percent for loading petroleum products, 96 percent for coal, 71 percent for cotton fiber, and 79 percent for raw cotton. The average daily loading in 1948 increased 9 percent over 1947.

The 1948 plan for capital construction in the Republic was not fulfilled, although 72,000 square meters of housing were built and the majority of industries increased their production capacity.

The plan for retail trade turnover in the Republic in 1948 was fulfilled 93 percent. Retail sale of bread increased 53 percent in 1948 over 1947; sugar, 73 percent; confectionery products, 67 percent; animal fats, 18 percent; cotton cloth, 12 percent; silk cloth, 47 percent; leather shoes 38 percent. Prices decreased 50-55 percent on food products in kolkhoz markets after rationing was abolished and monetary reforms were carried out.

The number of workers and employees in all branches of Republic economy in 1948 increased by 5 percent over 1947. The number of students in general educational schools in 1948 increased by 7 percent over 1947. The number of students in higher school institutions increased 5 percent and in technical schools 9 percent over 1947.

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